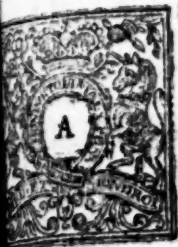


The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1135

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1739

Nº 1133.



As there were two Papers last Saturday visibly written in Concert against the Army in its present Condition, I think my Readers cannot take it amiss, that I dedicate a single Paper to the setting this Matter in a clear Light, which I shall endeavour to do without formally con-

sidering either of those Discourses; because the doing of that, would take up too much Room, and the same time contribute rather to obscure than to lighten the *Dispute*. In undertaking this, I can truly affirm, I have nothing farther in View, than to rectify such Misrepresentations as designing Men have very artfully set before the Publick, with a view to divide and inflame the good People of the Nation, and to beget such Jealousies and Misunderstandings amongst them, as may either serve to strengthen the Hands of a *Faction*, or at least weaken the State.

When it is said, that the keeping up a Body of regular Troops, is a Breach of our Constitution, many take the Alarm, without considering whether the fact be true or false. That our Constitution subsisted heretofore without regular Troops, cannot be denied; and that a Standing Army was heretofore considered a Violation of the Constitution, must be allowed approved; but it does not follow from all this, that a Breach is made in our Constitution by the Army kept on foot, because it is kept on foot in a manner agreeable to our Constitution; and for no other Reason, than that our Constitution would not be safe without it. The Army is regulated, maintained and supported by an Act of Parliament; and why that Act should be represented as a Breach in our Constitution, rather than any other Act, I know not. As to the Reasonableness of it, we see that the same thing is done in all the Kingdoms and States in Europe. Heretofore there was no standing Army in any, any more than in England: At present there are regular Troops in Poland, Venice, and in Holland; and so I believe it can be shewn, that their Armies have ever been fatal to any of these. Besides, those who are angry with the Army, as it now stands, would, at the present, be contented, if it were reduced to twelve Thousand Men; and to be sure, they would never be content therewith, if they really thought a Breach in our Constitution, to keep up regular Troops at all.

It is very unfair, to call the Forces that are kept in Britain, a standing Army; because the Idea annexed to that Term, hath no relation to the Idea ought to have of those Forces. A standing Army, as it is paid, and modelled by the Crown, would be a Breach of our Constitution, and might justly give us with Terror: But a Body of regular Troops, as it is maintained, diminished and augmented by the Authority of Parliament, is quite another thing; and the great Pains hath been taken to make these agreeable to the People, yet I persuade myself, no unprejudiced Person can be brought to believe they ought to be so; since it is manifest, that they are entirely dependent upon the Parliament, and may be disbanded when they please. I know what has been said of the Army raised by the Parliament in 1641; and I look upon it to be equally invidious and ill-founded. That Army was obedient enough to the Parliament, while it had any Appearance of being a standing Army; and what it afterwards did, was in consequence of such Artifices as the Malecontents are now using; which, however, would have proved altogether ineffectual, if the Nation had been as well settled, and the Army as well paid as they now are.

As to the Number of Troops which ought to be kept up; it is a Point which will be elsewhere discussed, and therefore is not so proper to be handled here. However, I have two Remarks to offer on this, which may not be unworthy the Reader's Notice. The first is, that the very discussing of this Point in Parliament, is a full Proof, that our Constitution retains its Vigour, and that we are in no Danger from the Army. For if the Constitution were not in its full Strength, this Point could not be treated so freely; and if we were in any Danger from the

Army, it would not fail to appear on such a Discussion, and induce a Reform. My second Observation is, that Mr. D'Anvers is become an unanswerable Advocate for keeping up the same Number of Troops which are now on foot. I cannot conceal my Opinion (says he) that this seems to be the Crisis of the present Government, it being now almost doubtful, whether a tumultuous Rabble or a military Force are to get the better. If any Respect be paid to our Barrister's Opinion given under his Hand, there will be no Thoughts of a Reduction. For as we have hitherto suffered nothing from a military Force, so the People at Bristol, and the Clothiers in the West will tell us, that it is by no means safe to be at the Mercy of a tumultuous Rabble. But I forbear pressing this Matter further. Truth is, it seems, so powerful a Thing, that it will sometimes make its Way through an Enemy's Mouth.

MUCH Pains hath been taken for many Years past, to make the Bulk of the People of England as much afraid of red Coats, as the Peasants actually are in the remotest Parts of Britain, and I must confess with as much Reason. A Man is a Man, dress'd in black, in white, or in red; and an Englishman is an Englishman, let his Clothes be of what Colour they will. The affixing, therefore, a terrible Idea to a red Coat is ridiculous, it is dwindling from a Man to a Turkey Cock. If the Army were a Crew of lawless Men of War; if they lived at free Quarter in the Country; if they were at liberty to insult People, because they are better armed, a Soldier might well be terrible. But while it is on all Hands agreed, that they live under a strict Discipline, when nothing is more certain, than that these Men are regularly paid, and pay others regularly in their Quarters; when it is well known that they are as much under the Power of the Civil Magistrate, in Case of a Breach of the Peace or other such like Offence, as any of the rest of the People, I cannot, for my own Part, conceive wherein lies the Terror of a Soldier. But it may be they are more dreadful in Bodies, and it may be said, that a Regiment under Arms is sufficient to terrify a whole County. My good Friend, Mr. D'Anvers, hath furnished me with a full Answer to this; he says, that the Workmen in the Yard at Rochester, armed only with their Addze's, drove out one of King James's Regiments. Caleb has a happy Pen, when the People are to be frightened, a red Coat is a Giant; but then, if the exposing the Weakness of the Army suits the Party as well, a Hedge-Bill is as good as a Musket. Plain honest Men see clearly enough that the Government cannot be safe, or in other Words, the good Subjects of the King cannot be protected from the good Friends of the *Faction* but by regular Troops. That these are in one Sense the Parliament's Army, as they are raised and paid by the Parliament; and in another Sense the King's Army, as both Officers and Soldiers are entirely under his Direction; if they were less the Parliament's Army, the keeping them up would be inconsistent with our Constitution; if they were less the King's Troops, his Majesty would not have that Measure of Regal Authority which was enjoyed by all his Predecessors; as it is, the Army is useful but not formidable, and with this the Malecontents are dissatisfied.

The most plausible Thing that hath been urged on the Side of these Malecontents is, the different Laws to which Soldiers and the rest of his Majesty's Subjects yield Obedience. For this, if we credit the Clamours of the Party, as effectually divides them from each other, as if they were not of the same Nation. This, I say, is very plausible, and I could easily tell out of what Quiver it first fell. However, there is really very little in it, when we examine it closely. For Example, the same Man is a Soldier and a Citizen, taking this Word in a Civil Sense for a Member of Society; and therefore, tho' he is Subject to the military Law in one Capacity, he remains subject to the rest of the Laws of the Land in the other. A Clergyman as a Clergyman is subject to his spiritual Superiors, but I presume he is not cut off from his People; you will say that he serves God, Very well! And the Soldier serves the King, and we know where fearing God, and honouring the King are joined, and may they never be put asunder. These Cobweb Pretences are too thin to hide the Guilt which lies under them. It is the earnest Desire and

favourite Design of the Faction to set the People against the Army: But what is this Army against whom the People are to be set? Is it not an Army composed of their Countrymen, their Acquaintance, their Kinsmen, their Brethren? Have we not seen Soldiers voting at an Election? Do we not see them at Work every Harvest? Do they not follow their Trades in every Market-Town where they are Quartered? Why then should we treat them like Ruffians? I will tell you why; because they are not Ruffians fit to serve the Purposes of the Malecontents. While the Army continues in its Duty, it is dangerous in the Opinion of these Men, but if there were any Symptoms of Sedition visible therein, the Craftsman would alter his Language, and Commonsense be in a better Humour; the Officers would be all Heroes, and every poor Fellow in Red a Man of Honour. Its well known what Sciences they must study before they take their Degrees among these People, but I dare assure them, that the Army is not yet ready so much as to go to School.

THE most singular among many singular Things that have been said upon the Subject, is the full and true History of Barracks and Citadels, as it stands in the Saturday Records of the Sons of Discord. But it unfortunately happens that these Barracks and Citadels are not any where to be found. Some of these light-headed Gentlemen walking to Marybone in the Spirit of Don Quixote, saw these Windmills and converted them into Giants; for People of Veracity have assured me, that there are only a couple of Riding Houses, or if the Gentlemen like it better, Stables for the Use of the Guards, whereby the Hardship of Quartering them in Inns, if it be a Hardship, is avoided; but there are no Men Quartered there (as in a Barrack) except a Party to prevent the Malecontents from borrowing their Horses in the Night, which, for ought I know, may have given Offence. But as it is necessary, I hope when they consider better of it, even the Scribes themselves will be so good as to excuse it.

ALL the pretty Things about Reviews, Mock-Fights, Bunhill-Fields, Killing the Button-maker, frightening Women with Child, and wasting Gunpowder, would be very arch and entertaining, had they not been said a hundred Times before. The Army is ridiculous, because it does not do Mischief; the Army is formidable, because it may do Mischief. The Case is plain, the Army is not to be bore with let it behave how it will. One thing however is certain, that they cannot Burlesque War half so much as these People do Patriotism. They are the greatest Loyalists in the World, yet they can Libel his Majesty's Administration, and insult him personally. They are zealous for the Constitution, yet they can tell the People once a Week, that some Folks are venal and others useless. They are the warmest Champions of the Laws, and the very Pillars of the Church; but then they make free with both, and live without much regard to either. However, all this must be paid by, for they hate the Army, and are of the Country Party. Thus that I might not come too late, I have summ'd up all that I have to say in one Paper, and when what I have said is fairly answered, it will be time enough to write another.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Feb. 3. The Elizabeth, Duce, from London for Barbados, sailed Yesterday.

Deal, Feb. 7. Wind S. W. Blows hard, and dirty Weather; believe the Ships will be forced back again. Came down Yesterday and sailed, the Success, Palmer, for Bourdeaux. Arrived the Ann and Betty, Rice, from Falmouth. Remains the Lynn, Burnett, from Campechy for Holland.

Gravesend, Feb. 7. Passed by the Morning Star, Oliver, from Seville; and the Silvia, Boulton, from St. Christopher's.

L O N D O N.

The ----, Capt. Smith, bound from Berwick with Corn for London, was lost in the Swin in a Storm last Sunday Morning.

Our

Our Merchants are in great Pain for the Anna Catherina, Siemsen, bound from Hamburg to London, who failed from thence the 23d of December last (in Company with the Mary and Elizabeth, Petersen, who is lost, and the St. Peter, Wahlo, lately towed into Ter Schelling) having had no News of her since her Departure.

Yesterday was held a Court of Common Council, when it was unanimously agreed to contract with the Workmen for the Foundation of the Mansion House for the Lord Mayors of this City.

On Wednesday last James Herbert, Esq; was chosen Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford without Opposition, in the room of Matthew Skinner, Esq; lately appointed Chief Justice of Chester.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, will be presented to the Deanery of Wells, vacant by the Death of Dr. Harris, late Bishop of Llandaff.

On Sunday last died at Stoke-Newington, Mrs Martha Harthorp, youngest Sister to Sir John Harthorp, Bart. of Epfom. She was a single Lady of great Piety and Charity, which makes her Death much lamented.

Whereas the Circuits have been partly incerted and some very erroneous, the following is a particular and exact Account of the Circuits, in General, viz.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Lee. Mr. Justice Chapple.

City of York, Monday, March 19, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Yorkshire, the same Day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire, Saturday, March 31, at the Castle at Lancaster.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld. Ch. Justice Willes, Ld. Ch. Baron Cummins.

Bucks, Monday March 12, at Aylesbury.

Bedford, Tuesday 15, at Bedford.

Huntington, Saturday 17, at Huntington.

Cambridge, Monday 19, at the Castle of Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thursday 22, at St. Edmund's Bury.

Norfolk, Monday 26, at Thetford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Page, Mr. Baron Thomson.

Northampton, Tuesday, March 6, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday 9, at Oakham.

Lincoln, Monday 12, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same Day at the City of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Friday 16, at the Castle of Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Saturday 17, at the Town-Hall.

Derby, Tuesday 20, at Derby.

Leicester, Friday 23, at the Castle of Leicester.

Town of Leicester, Saturday 24, at Leicester.

City of Coventry, Tuesday 27, at the City of Coventry.

Warwick, Wednesday 28, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denton. Mr. Baron Parker.

Southampton, Tuesday March 6, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wilts, Saturday 10, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Saturday 17, at Dorchester.

City and County of Exeter, Thursday 22, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Devonshire, the same Day at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Friday 30, at Launceston.

Somerset, Friday April 6, at the Castle of Taunton.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Probyn, Mr. Justice Fortescue.

Berks, Monday, March 5, at Reading.

Oxford, Wednesday 7, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday 10, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same Day at the City of Worcester.

Stafford, Thursday 15, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday 19, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday 24, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday 29, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday 31, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Carter, Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland.

Hertford, Thursday, March 1, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday 5, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Tuesday 13, at Rochester.
Suffex, Monday 19, at East Grinstead.
Surrey, Wednesday 21, at Kingston upon Thames.

Bank Stock 143 3-4ths. India 170. South Sea 101, 101 3-8ths. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths, 7-8ths. New Ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th. Royal Assurance 105. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 15s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 11s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

This Day is Published,
Price TWO-PENCE,
(To be Continued every FRIDAY)
The CITIZEN, No. I.
BEING

The Weekly Conversation of a Society of London Merchants on TRADE, and other PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

London, February 8, 1738.

JAMES MILLIGAIN, of Newport-

Paguel, in the County of Bucks, Chapman, having assign'd all his Debts and Effects to William Butler of London, Linnen-Draper, in Trust for himself, and the rest of the Creditors of the said MILLIGAIN. All Persons who have any of his Effects, or are indebted to him, are desir'd immediately to deliver or pay the same, to the said William Butler, or whom he shall appoint.

STOLEN

On Monday Night, the 29th of January, out of a Field, near Guildford in Surry,

A Black Gelding, fit for a Chaise or Saddle, seven Years old, about fifteen Hands high, two white Feet behind, and a half Star upon his Forehead, a white Spot about the Size of a Shilling upon the Ridge of his Back, the Middle of the Saddle-Place, and one of a smaller Size on his Neck, near the Choke-Band, he had a pretty long Switch Tail, when stolen.

Whoever will give Notice to Mr. Tho. Cox, Bookfeller, under the Royal-Exchange; or to Dr. Mitchell in Guildford aforesaid, shall have two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges.

This Day is publish'd, in 4 Vols. 8vo.

(With the Addition of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Queen Anne, and Philip the 5th King of Spain, concluded at Utrecht, 1713)

A General Collection of TREATIES OF PEACE and COMMERCE; Declarations of War, Manifestoes, and other publick Papers relating to PEACE and WAR. Sold by S. BIRT, in Ave-mary-Lane; and D. BROWNE, at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar.

N. B. The 3d and 4th Volumes may be had alone, to compleat Gentlemen's Sets.

By Order of the High Court of Chancery.

To be sold by Auction,

On Monday the 19th of February, and the following Days,

SEVERAL thousand Ounces of useful and ornamental Plate, capital Pictures, and valuable Library of Books, late of Thomas Lewis, Esq; of Suberton in Hampshire, deceased.

To which, by Order of the same Court, will be added, all the curious Plate, particularly a neat Suit of Dressing-Plate for a Table, richly gilt, with the Jewels of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Plymouth, deceased; consisting of Variety of Jewels in Necklaces, Earrings, Buckles, Solitaires, Equipages embellish'd with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, Cameas, Intaglios, &c.

Likewise the Household Furniture of the said Thomas Lewis, Esq; at his late Dwelling-House in Hanover Square; all which for the Convenience of Sale, are removed to the Great House in Jermyn-street, St. James's, consisting of Damask Beds and Bedding, Window Curtains, Hangings and Chairs; fine Tapestry and Velvet Hangings and Chairs, large Glasses, curious variegated Marble Tables, variety of Cabinet Work in Mahogany and Walnut-Tree, rare old Japan China, and Dresden Porcelain Ware, fine old Persia and Turkey Carpets, Eight-day and repeating Table Clocks, with sundry other Curiosities.

The Whole to be view'd on Wednesday the 14th of February next, and each Day, Sunday excepted, to the Time of Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

Catalogues will be deliver'd gratis the Days of viewing, at the Place of Sale, and at Mess. Chillingworth and Burnett's, Upholders, in the Strand.

N. B. The Books will be sold each Evening, Beginning at Six o'Clock precisely. Separate Catalogues of the Books will be deliver'd at the Places aforesaid, on Monday the 12th of February next.

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To Persons of either Sex Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES

PALEYS, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This has occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a *Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, to those labouring under these miserable Ailments, and to know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon to all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or paining Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Working, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enscathed Parts are invigorated, Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

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The only true Specifick Tincture For the TOOTH-ACH, and all Disorders and Defects of the TEETH and GUMS whatever, which has given such insurmountable Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above Twenty Years past, by its vastly exceeding all other Things, and formerly invented or lately contrived for these Purposes.

SINCE one Drop of it gives instant and infallible Ease in the most tormenting Pain, without any ill will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but absolutely cures the TOOTH-ACH, so as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once using it makes the foulest Teeth most beautiful white, assuredly fastens those that are loose, and infallibly serves the Teeth from growing rotten, and those a little decay'd, from becoming worse: It perfectly cures the Scurvy the Gums, causing them to grow up to the Teeth again to miration, and also occasions a Sweet Breath.

It is neither disagreeable to the Smell or Taste, but effects preserves the Teeth and Gums from all Manner of Decay, Corruption, and Putrefaction, keeps them sound, good, in most beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to give the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Respect as Persons innumerable have experienced.

But these inimitable Qualities, and solely inherent Virtue by which it has justly gain'd such an universal and equal great Character, have occasion'd, as usual in such Cases, many frequent Endeavours to mimic it, some under the true Name and in the very Words of this Advertisement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman, at the Blue-Pinks in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at 1s. a Bottle, with Directions.

Good Allowance to those who take Quantities for Exportation.

These are to Certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for external Use, which have been sold with so much Success for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years last past, the Cure of

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These two Remedies need no other Recommendation, themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained the Reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for a small Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a complete Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured of them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that People are naturally averse to let it be known, that they ever had such an Infirmary: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Quirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the short Time has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are now good Reasons, removed.

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